

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SAMUEL & STEIN

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Proposed FLSA Collective*

Ramon Gomez, on behalf of himself and all other persons similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

- vs. -

Land Appliance Services, Inc., d/b/a Land Appliance, Alba Gordon, and Jay Gordon,

Defendants.

DOCKET NO. 16-cv-6907

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Ramon Gomez, by and through his undersigned attorneys, for his complaint against Defendants Land Appliance Services, Inc., d/b/a Land Appliance, Alba Gordon, and Jay Gordon, alleges as follows, on behalf of himself and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff Ramon Gomez alleges on behalf of himself and on behalf of other similarly situated current and former employees of Defendants Land Appliance Services, Inc. (“Land Appliance”), Alba Gordon, and Jay Gordon, who elect to opt into this action pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), that they are entitled to: (i) unpaid wages from Defendants for overtime work for which they did not

receive overtime premium pay as required by law; and (ii) liquidated damages pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq., because Defendants' violations lacked a good faith basis.

2. Plaintiff further complains that he is entitled to (i) back wages for overtime work for which Defendants willfully failed to pay overtime premium pay as required by the New York Labor Law §§ 650 *et seq.* and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations; (ii) compensation for Defendants' violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act; and (iii) liquidated damages pursuant to New York Labor Law for these violations.

THE PARTIES

3. Plaintiff is an adult individual residing in Bronx, New York.

4. Plaintiff consents in writing to be a party to this action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b); his written consent is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant Land Appliance Services, Inc. is a New York corporation with a principal place of business at 5725 Foster Ave, Brooklyn, New York 11234.

6. At all relevant times, Defendant Land Appliance has been, and continues to be, an employer engaged in interstate commerce and/or the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(a) and 207(a).

7. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Defendant Land Appliance has had gross revenues in excess of \$500,000.00.

8. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times herein, Defendant Land Appliance has used goods and materials produced in interstate commerce, and has employed individuals who handled such goods and materials.

9. Upon information and belief, at all relevant times, Defendant Land Appliance has constituted an “enterprise” as defined in the FLSA.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant Alba Gordon is an owner or part owner and principal of Land Appliance; he has the power to hire and fire employees, set wages and schedules, and maintain their records.

11. Defendant Alba Gordon was involved in the day-to-day operations of Land Appliance and played an active role in managing the business.

12. Upon information and belief, Defendant Jay Gordon is an owner or part owner and principal of Land Appliance; he has the power to hire and fire employees, set wages and schedules, and maintain their records.

13. Defendant Jay Gordon was involved in the day-to-day operations of Land Appliance and played an active role in managing the business.

14. Defendants constituted “employers” of Plaintiff as that term is used in the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York Labor Law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337. In addition, the Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims under the FLSA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

16. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants' business is located in this district.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

17. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 207, Plaintiff seeks to prosecute his FLSA claims as a collective action on behalf of all persons who are or were formerly employed by Defendants in the United States at any time since December 12, 2013, to the entry of judgment in this case (the "Collective Action Period"), who were non-exempt employees within the meaning of the FLSA, and who were not paid overtime compensation at rates not less than one-and-one-half times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of forty hours per workweek (the "Collective Action Members").

18. The Collective Action Members are similarly situated to Plaintiff in that they were employed by Defendants as non-exempt workers, and were denied proper overtime premiums for hours worked beyond forty hours in a week.

19. They are further similarly situated in that Defendants had a policy and practice of knowingly and willfully refusing to pay them overtime.

20. The exact number of such individuals is presently unknown, but is known by Defendants and can be ascertained through appropriate discovery.

FACTS

21. At all relevant times herein, Defendants owned and operated an appliance repair store in New York.

22. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as an appliance repairman from approximately August 2011 through October 2016.

23. Plaintiff's work was performed in the normal course of Defendants' business and was integrated into the business of Defendants, and did not involve executive or administrative responsibilities.

24. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff was an employee engaged in commerce and/or in the production of goods for commerce, as defined in the FLSA and its implementing regulations.

25. Plaintiff's regular schedule was five days per week; Monday through Saturday.

26. Plaintiff started work at 7:30 A.M. and ended at 4:00 P.M. However, throughout 2011, 2012, and 2013, Plaintiff would stay until 8:00 P.M. three days per week; and until 7:00 P.M. three days per week throughout 2014, 2015, and 2016.

27. During the summertime, Plaintiff worked additional hours on Saturdays from 8:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

28. As a result, and accounting for meal breaks that he usually received, Plaintiff worked roughly 46 to 49 hours per week each week of his employment with Defendants.

29. Defendants did not provide a time clock, sign in sheet, or any other method for employees to track their time worked.

30. Plaintiff was paid \$400 per week in the first three years of his employment. In around 2014, he began earning \$450 per week.

31. Plaintiff was paid an additional \$85 per day for the summertime hours that he worked on Saturdays.

32. Plaintiff was paid in part by cash and in part by check throughout his employment, and received no paystubs or wage statements with his pay.

33. In addition, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff any overtime “bonus” for hours worked beyond 40 hours in a workweek, in violation of the FLSA, the New York Labor Law, and the supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations.

34. Defendants’ failure to pay Plaintiff the overtime bonus for overtime hours worked was willful, and lacked a good faith basis.

35. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with written notices providing the information required by the Wage Theft Prevention Act – including, *inter alia*, Defendants’ contact information, his regular and overtime rates, and intended allowances claimed – and failed to obtain his signature acknowledging the same, upon his hiring or at any time thereafter, in violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act in effect at the time.

36. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with weekly records of his compensation and hours worked, in violation of the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

37. Upon information and belief, throughout the period of Plaintiff’s employment, both before that time (throughout the Collective Action Period) and continuing until today, Defendants have likewise employed other individuals like Plaintiff (the Collective Action Members) in positions at Defendants’ store that required little skill, no capital investment, and with duties and responsibilities that did not include any managerial responsibilities or the exercise of independent judgment.

38. Upon information and belief, these other individuals have worked in excess of forty hours per week, yet Defendants have likewise failed to pay them overtime

compensation of one-and-one-half times their regular hourly rate in violation of the FLSA and the New York Labor Law.

39. Upon information and belief, these other individuals were not provided with required wage notices or accurate weekly wage statements as specified in New York Labor Law §§ 195.1, 195.3, and the Wage Theft Prevention Act.

40. Upon information and belief, while Defendants employed Plaintiff and the Collective Action members, and through all relevant time periods, Defendants failed to maintain accurate and sufficient time records or provide accurate records to employees.

COUNT I: Fair Labor Standards Act - Overtime

41. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all Collective Action Members, repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

42. At all relevant times, Defendants employed Plaintiff and each of the Collective Action Members within the meaning of the FLSA.

43. Defendants had a policy and practice of refusing to pay their employees the correct overtime premiums for hours they worked in excess of forty hours per workweek.

44. As a result of Defendants' willful failure to compensate their employees, including Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members, at a rate at least one-and-one-half times the regular rate of pay for work performed in excess of forty hours per workweek, Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*, including 29 U.S.C. §§ 207(a)(1) and 215(a).

45. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constituted a willful violation of the FLSA within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a), and lacked a good faith basis within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 260.

46. Due to Defendants' FLSA violations, Plaintiff and the Collective Action Members are entitled to recover from Defendants their unpaid overtime compensation, an additional equal amount as liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of this action, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

COUNT II: New York Labor Law - Overtime

47. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

48. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2 and 651.

49. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to pay him overtime compensation at rates at least one-and-one-half times his regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours per workweek in violation of the New York Labor Law §§ 650 *et seq.* and its supporting regulations in 12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146.

50. Defendants' failure to pay overtime was willful, and lacked a good faith basis, within the meaning of New York Labor Law § 198, § 663 and supporting regulations.

51. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants his unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs and disbursements of the action, pursuant to New York Labor Law § 198, and § 663(1).

COUNT III: New York Labor Law – Wage Theft Prevention Act

52. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully and again herein.

53. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants within the meaning of the New York Labor Law, §§ 2 and 651.

54. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to provide him with the wage notices required by the Wage Theft Prevention Act when he was hired, or at any time thereafter.

55. Defendants willfully violated Plaintiff's rights by failing to provide him with weekly wage statements required by the Wage Theft Prevention Act at any time during his employment.

56. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations relating to the failure to provide paystubs, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants statutory damages of \$100 per week through February 26, 2015, and \$250 per day from February 27, 2015 through the end of his employment, up to the maximum statutory damages.

57. Due to Defendants' New York Labor Law violations relating to the failure to provide wage notices, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants statutory damages of \$50 per week through February 26, 2015, and \$50 per day from February 27, 2015 to the termination of his employment, up to the maximum statutory damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the Collective Action Members and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated members of an FLSA Opt-In Class, apprising them of the pendency of this action, permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims in this action by filing individual Consents to Sue pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Collective Action members;
- b. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the FLSA and the New York Labor Law;
- c. An injunction against Defendants and their officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives, and any and all persons acting in concert with them, as provided by law, from engaging in each of the unlawful practices, policies, and patterns set forth herein;
- d. A compensatory award of unpaid compensation, at the statutory overtime rate, due under the FLSA and the New York Labor Law;
- e. An award of liquidated damages as a result of Defendants' willful failure to pay overtime compensation pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216;
- f. Liquidated damages for Defendants' New York Labor Law violations;
- g. Statutory damages for Defendants' violations of the New York Wage Theft Prevention Act;
- h. Back pay;
- i. Punitive damages;

- j. An award of prejudgment and post judgment interest;
- k. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and
- l. Such other, further, and different relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: December 14, 2016

/s/ Michael Samuel
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*Attorneys for Plaintiff, and
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EXHIBIT A

CONSENT TO SUE

By my signature below, I hereby authorize the filing and prosecution of claims in my name and on my behalf to contest the failure of **Land Appliance Services** and its owners and affiliates to pay me, *inter alia*, minimum wage and overtime wages as required under state and/or federal law and also authorize the filing of this consent in the lawsuit challenging such conduct, and consent to being named as a representative plaintiff in this action to make decisions on behalf of all other plaintiffs concerning all aspects of this lawsuit. I have been provided with a copy of a retainer agreement with the law firm of Samuel & Stein, and I agree to be bound by its terms.

Con mi firma abajo, autorizo la presentación y tramitación de reclamaciones en mi nombre y de mi parte para impugnar el fallo de Land Appliance Services. y sus propietarios y afiliados a me pagan, entre otras cosas, el salario mínimo y pago de horas extras, requerida en el estado y / o la ley federal y también autorizan la presentación de este consentimiento en la demanda contra ese tipo de conducta, y el consentimiento para ser nombrado como demandante representante en esta acción para tomar decisiones en nombre de todos los demás demandantes en relación con todos aspectos de esta demanda. Se me ha proporcionado una copia de un acuerdo de retención con la firma de abogados de Samuel y Stein, y estoy de acuerdo en estar obligado por sus términos..

Ramon A Gomez
Ramon Gomez

Date: December 11, 2016